

Vermont Daily Transcript.

ST. ALBANS, VT.

MONDAY SEPTEMBER 7, 1868.

Republican Nominations



FOR PRESIDENT,
ULYSSES S. GRANT.
 FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
SCHUYLER COLFAX.

VERMONT.

For Electors of Large—GEORGE W. GRANDY, of Vergennes; H. FAIRBANKS, of St. Johnsbury.
 For Elector—Third District—GEORGE WILKINS, of Stowe.

Irish Republicans.

It has always seemed strange to us that Irishmen, when they arrive in this country, so universally identify themselves with the Democratic party. So general has this fact become that it may be regarded as a rule of choice, every one, almost, is cognizant as having very few exceptions.

The people of the United States, in view of this affection which Irishmen have for the Democracy, have for many years asked themselves why it is so? and still the question remains unanswered. This is one of the problems of which history fails to aid the solution, and political philosophy becomes non-placed in contemplating it. We can readily understand why people who have been born with "silver spoons in their mouths" or of the F. F. V's; why the old slave drivers and slave masters, and would-be tyrants, readily drift into the Democratic party; but we cannot understand how a people who have themselves suffered under the heels of tyranny, can so associate themselves with that party in the United States. No, the American people will look long for an answer, but cannot find it; darkness has spread its pall over the question and through which the progress of the human mind and reason cannot penetrate.

If we were asked why the people of Irish origin, with their natural love of liberty, should be Republicans in America, we could give a reason, because there is every reason why they should so associate themselves and none why they should not. As their individual freedom is dear to them, their liberties are acknowledged when they arrive upon our shores, and are guaranteed to them by the principles and power of our government, not because they are Irishmen or Englishmen, but because they are men. This is the old Republican doctrine as enunciated by the Father of the Democracy, Jefferson himself, in the immortal Declaration of Independence, and is the true idea upon which the Constitution is based. The Constitution pledges the people to "secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity" and foreigners receive the same privileges because they are men, not because they are rich men or poor men, not because they were oppressed at home, or were themselves the oppressors. This is the broad sense in which the Republican party view the principles of our government and which they are pledged each to the other to maintain. Nor do Republicans stop here, they are bound by justice and in honor also, to see to it, that the natural rights of the native born citizen, the man of color included, is secured to him, not on account of his color but because he is a man, and is responsible to the same government and the same Maker for his good conduct.

There is every reason why Irishmen, who have themselves felt the galling chains of oppression in the "old country" should be the friends of the oppressed everywhere. These, then, are the men upon whom we should naturally rely for reinforcements to the Grand Army of freedom in the United States. As the government acknowledges your freedom and guarantees your liberties, why will you not in return help the Republicans to secure freedom and the privileges of a free people to others, to all. You do not place yourselves upon a social equality with any one, by acknowledging the natural rights and privileges of all men that people the Earth. In this matter you become deprived of none of your rights, but others receive theirs through your instrumentality, which God has given them.

If modern Democracy believes in the privileges which you enjoy, it is not because you are men, but because you are men under favorable circumstances. Robert Burns must have been a Republican at heart when he wrote:

"The rank is but the guinea's stamp,
 The man's the gold [gold] for a' that."

What tho' on homely fare we dine,
 Wear hoddan gray, and a' that;
 Gie fools their silks, and knaves their wine,
 A man's a man for a' that."

And this idea that "a man's a man" we ask you to ponder, in giving your political verdict next November.

We are constrained to believe that the great mass of Irish-American citizens, do not give this subject the thought

which its importance demands. We know that naturally they are a generous people, who sympathize with those who are deprived of their rights, and who view tyranny and an oppressive aristocracy with extreme disgust, everywhere. We are pleased to see the rays of light dawning through the ballot boxes at our late elections, and believe that the more thought they bestow upon these questions, the more republican they will become in their ideas. Already are these men beginning to renounce the Democracy to which they have so long given their allegiance, or served as slaves almost, and practically acknowledge the great truths of our government charter; "that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That, to secure these rights governments are instituted among men."

Now the question with every one is, do you believe those truths? In believing them was it a reason why you left the land of your nativity to find a home upon foreign shores? We know you believe, but the Democratic party to which you have given your service for so many years does not believe them. You are still clinging, if to anything, to the Democratic name, the shadow only; the substance long since took its departure from that party.

The Democracy is constantly making its appeals to your prejudice against color. We would not so make our appeals to you, neither would we listen to the appeals of prejudice which others would urge against you, because we have none, know nothingism has had its day. We ask you not to allow yourselves to be controlled by prejudice against any one, but regard yourselves as jurymen, and take the law of right and reason for your guide in coming to a verdict. All of us should regard with extreme disgust, any party of men, that relies upon prejudice against any other class of men for its motive power.

We are gratified to know that many of our citizens of Irish origin have anticipated all that appears in this article, and have already joined themselves to the Republicans, the great liberty loving, and loyal party of the United States; and openly avow their determination to vote for Grant and Colfax next November. To these Irish Republicans, and to all those who would be consistent with their native born principles, as onward we move, we say, God speed.

Weeds by the Roadside.

Many farmers are quite too negligent in regard to these pests. There are Canada thistles enough along the highway adjoining one farm that we frequently pass, to seed the whole town, and they are just now ripe, and when the wind blows, the air is so full of the thistle down as to be offensive to people riding along the road. Most of the adjoining lands are in grass, but when any portion of them are ploughed there springs up a vigorous growth of thistles overtopping everything else. Mowing them just before they go to seed, in a low day, when the farmer does not care to employ his men in the hay field, is an effectual method of exterminating them, and any farmer ought to be willing to do as much as that for the public good, if he has no personal preference for grass and grain over thistles.

The Senate.

STATE SENATORS ELECTED.

Addison County—John M. Dyer, Salisbury; W. P. Nash, New Haven.
 Bennington County—Harmon Canfield, of Arlington, Martin J. Love, of Bennington.

Caledonia County—Gates B. Bullard, of St. Johnsbury; Harley M. Hall, Burke.

Chittenden County—E. R. Hard, Burlington; A. B. Halbert, Essex; E. B. Green, Richmond.

Essex County—Geo. N. Dale, Brighton.

Franklin County—Bradley Barlow, St. Albans; Henry A. Burt, Swanton; William R. Hutchinson, Enosburgh.

Grand Isle County—Jed. P. Ladd, Albion.

Lamoille County—Geo. W. Hendee, Morris-town.

Orange County—Roswell Farnham, Bradford; James Hutchinson, Jr., Braintree.

Orleans County—J. W. Simpson, Craftsbury; Wm. G. Elkins, Troy.

Rutland County—Im C. Allen, of Fairhaven; Capen Leonard, of Pittsford; Merritt Clark, of Poulney.

Washington County—Charles Dewey Montpelier; Charles H. Heath, Plainfield; Jasper H. Orcutt, Northfield.

Windham County—David Goodell, Hoyt H. Wheeler.

Windsor County—William H. Walker, Ludlow; F. W. Anderson, Bethel; Albert Brown, Springfield.

THE Democratic State Convention met at Albany on Wednesday, and was called to order by Samuel J. Tilden. Mr. Earle was chosen permanent chairman, and the usual formalities gone through with. A letter from Senator Murphy was read withdrawing his name from the Convention as a candidate for Governor. John T. Hoffman was then unan-

imously nominated for Governor, and Allen C. Beach, of Jefferson, for Lieutenant Governor, after which the Convention adjourned.

Georgia Legislature.

COLORED MEMBERS EXPELLED.

ATLANTA, GA., Sept. 3.
 In the House of Representatives yesterday, a resolution was passed to hold two sessions a day while the discussion of the question of eligibility continues. This morning, Mr. Turner (colored) occupied the entire session. By courtesy, he said, he was entitled to his seat, and he would not cringe nor beg. There is no parallel, in the history of the world to the scene presented today. Never before was a man arraigned before a Legislative body for an act committed by God himself. He did not know, until within the past three weeks, the imbecility of the Anglo-Saxon race. This momentous question cannot be settled to-day, but will be handed down to generations as long as the sun continues to go down. Who first took up the reconstruction under Congress? It was the brawny black man. This is our legislation. The great question is, Am I a man? If so, I claim the rights of a man. Democratic principles will never find their level until you find them in the regions of Plato and Proserpine. The Democratic leaders advised the people to remain away from the polls, and then blamed them because the negroes held seats on this floor. Every State thus far reconstructed under the act which declares that no discrimination shall be made on account of color, race, or previous condition. If every sealawag, carpet-bagger rides into power on the backs of the black men, ask Congress to take away the ballot; submit the question to Congress or the Convention, and we will abide their decision. If this measure is carried, I will call a convention of my people, and carpet-baggers, Yankees, anybody to the Legislature except Georgians. You may drive us out, but you will light a torch that can never be put out, and you will make us your foes. I will do all I can to make my race hate Democracy. This thing means revolution. Look out, carpet-baggers. When we go, they will turn you out, impeach Governor Bullock, and upset the Constitution.

In the afternoon session, several members participated in the debate. On a vote being taken, the negroes were declared ineligible by a vote of eighty to twenty-three.

Thus twenty-five negroes are unseated and four remain, who claim to be white men. Their cases are to be investigated.

Dr. Turner, as he walked out, brushed the dust from his feet. Other negroes bowed to the speaker, and waved their hats to the members.

The Chicago Times has a very lively correspondent on the Western Plains, who moves westward on the Pacific Railroad from town to town, as one frontier mushroom town springs into existence in the progress of the line. He has an ingenious way of praising the good order and morals of each town he visits, upon general principles, and following this by a catalogue of crimes, outrages and lynchings just perpetrated by its residents. At last accounts he had got as far as Rawlins, a place in Dakota Territory just laid out as a town, and which "has already a population of nine hundred, two large dancing halls from Benton, about fifteen drinking saloons and eating-houses or tents." He first tells us that Rawlins is "as orderly as it had a Metropolitan police," and then adds the information that "night before last a man garrotted and robbed"—that "last night a similar outrage was committed on another victim," and that "three men have been notified to quit the town, and if not gone in twelve hours, they will go up a telegraph pole and come down with a jerk—a rope in lieu of a necktie. I may have to chronicle their decease in my next." This is not bad for two days' work at Rawlins, in the very beginning of its existence. We presume that by this time—it being now an old town of nearly a month's existence—there have been at least three score first-class crimes, and two score lynchings.—N. Y. Times.

SEYMOUR'S CONSISTENCY.—The speech which Horatio Seymour delivered in March last, put forth financial ideas of a very different kind from those of the platform on which he was nominated. His argument was entirely in the interest of those bondholders whom the Democratic Party now denounce as "bloated aristocrats." He alleged that it was a mistake to suppose that our Government bonds are mostly held by capitalists—showed that the bulk of them belonged to business men, the active and the laboring members of society, and declared that the "destruction of these securities would make a wide spread ruin in and distress to every district, however humble." And in the speech which he delivered in this city a few days before his nomination, he took the same ground, saying:

"All the funds of savings banks and life insurance companies are not put in Government Bonds, but they hold an amount which would cripple or ruin them if the bonds were paid, or if they are paid in debased paper. If we add the trusts of widows and orphans, we find that 2,500,000 persons are interested in Government Bonds who are not capitalists, and who are compelled to own at present prices, under the operations of our laws."

Behold to what depth of dishonesty ambition has brought this trading politician!—N. Y. Times.

CROPS IN ARKANSAS.—Reports from different sections in Arkansas, represent the prospect for fine crops as very fair:

The Clarendon Democrat says: "Never was there a better and brighter prospect for a general crop than at present. Corn is looking fine, cotton healthy, and the farmers in high spirits." The Little Rock Gazette says: "Information from upper and lower Arkansas reports the crops prospering, and we can express a hope, from present appearances, of a full harvest of grain and excellent crops." The Madison Press says: "The rains have proved of incalculable benefit to our farmers. The country is now assured of an abundance of corn. Our reports from the country represent crops of all kinds doing remarkably well."

POLITICAL.—The Hartford Post says: The only luck the Democrats ever had in Vermont was when they carried St. Albans, during the war. That time they came from Canada.

The Philadelphia Morning Post says: The reason why Northern Republicans who go South are called carpet-baggers is to distinguish them from the Democrats, who generally carry their clothes in a red handkerchief.

A French Canadian Grant and Colfax Club has been formed at Troy, New York.

Judge Jerry Black lately said that if President Buchanan had known, before his death that Frank Blair was to be the Democratic candidate for Vice President, the old man's heart would have broken with indignation.

At a recent Second Advent Meeting, at Janesville, Wis., the preacher was very much annoyed by a Republican and Democrat on the outskirts of the meeting, discussing as to who would be the next President. The preacher approached them and said: "My dear friends, you are exciting yourselves unnecessarily, and wasting precious time in speculating as to the future President of the United States, for before an earthly election takes place our blessed Lord will be President every where." "I'll bet you \$25," said the Democrat, "he can't carry Kentucky."

The election of Grant will be of incalculable advantage to the South. It will secure peace and order for every State. It will establish their Constitutional liberties on the basis of equal rights. It will restore their prosperity by giving assurances of safety to Northern capital, Northern emigration, and Northern industry. It will destroy the power of the old rebel element. In a short time, the South itself will regard the defeat of Seymour and the election of Grant as its formerly regarded rebel defeats, as a "blessing in disguise."

Senator Fessenden has shown the superiority of his intellect, and his principles to his personal feelings, by the mastery speech he delivered at Portland on Monday in behalf of Grant and the Republican Party. Though Mr. Fessenden's course on impeachment was condemned by resolution of the Republican platform, though attempts were made by Republican leaders to read him out of the party, though he was denounced by the ultra Radical Press with all the virulence and malignity possible, his attachment to Republican ideas, to the party of which he was one of the founders, and to the candidate of whom he was one of the earliest supporters, has suffered no change. Mr. Fessenden was received with great enthusiasm by the large meeting assembled to welcome him on his first appearance in the present campaign. What Republican would desire his expulsion from the party now?—N. Y. Times.

AN UNFORTUNATE MARRIAGE.—Yesterday afternoon, a painter, named Charles Buchanan inveigled from her home a young lady, daughter of an influential business man on Main Street, and the two proceeded to the residence of a minister and were married. The couple then proceeded to the house of the bridegroom's parents. Buchanan's father, seeing how matters stood, at once informed the young lady's parents of the affair, and her father took her home. This morning, the bridegroom was brought before Squire Olmsted, at the instance of the young woman's father, upon a charge of vagrancy. He was convicted of the offence, and was sent to the workhouse for 60 days. A sad ending to a wedding, truly. The young woman's parents are deeply distressed over the unfortunate marriage of their daughter, and steps are at once to be instituted for a divorce.—Buffalo Courier, Aug. 18.

A VERY RICH FARM.

The narrator says: "I went over last summer with two friends, and Jones took us up on a four acre lot he had just prepared for planting. We all went to the centre of the lot, and he here made a single hill and showed us a cucumber seed. 'Now, boys,' said he, when I put this seed into the ground you must run for the fence and get out as soon as you can. No sooner had he dropped the seed than he and the others started off as if a bull dog had been after them. I was so surprised that I forgot the warning until I saw a vine pushing up through the ground and making for me. Then I ran as if for dear life, but before I got to the fence the vine caught me and began to wind round me like a snake. I was much alarmed and put my hand to my pocket for my jack knife with which to cut my self loose, but to my horror could not get it. It on account of a cucumber which hung there and which was growing like blazes! It took four men with scythes to cut me loose."

Bloomington Ill. Journal.

Special Notices.

Missisquoi Springs.

ENOSBURG, Aug. 29, 1868.
 For a long time I had been afflicted with a very serious disease of the kidneys. I was not able to turn over in bed without help, and it was thought by all my friends that I never should recover. All medical treatment had been without effect. The disease was complicated by a scrofulous affection. I tried every remedy, used the water of Mineral Springs elsewhere without avail. The Missisquoi Spring water was tried by me in 1866, and I continued its use for several months, till I entirely recovered and am now in better health than ever before. I consider this water a specific for Kidney and Scrofulous complaints. It has been so in my case.

VALLEY HOUSE, Franklin Co., Vt., Aug. 17, '68.
 I have been afflicted with Catarrh for three or four years. In February last I had it very severely. In April commenced the use of the Missisquoi water. The discharge was very heavy and troublesome, but continued to lessen until to-day I am entirely well. The many

remedies I had taken under the best medical advice had proved unavailing, and I owe it to others similarly afflicted, to state that the Missisquoi water has been, in my case, the one only effective means of cure.

CHARLES SMITH,
 Northampton, Mass.

Information.

Information guaranteed to produce a luxuriant growth of hair upon a bald head, or a beardless face, also a recipe for the removal of pimples, blotches, eruptions, etc., on the skin, leaving the same soft, clear, and beautiful, can be obtained without charge by addressing THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist, 829 Broadway, New York.

ADDRESS

To the Nervous & Debilitated.

WHOSE sufferings have been protracted from hidden causes, and whose cases require prompt treatment to render existence desirable: If you are suffering or have suffered, from involuntary discharges, what effect does it produce upon your general health? Do you feel weak, debilitated, easily tired? Does a little extra exertion produce palpitation of the heart? Does your liver, or urinary organs, or your kidneys, frequently get out of order? Is your urine sometimes thick, milky, or bloody, or is it racy on setting? Or does a thick sediment rise on the top? Or is a sediment at the bottom after it has stood awhile? Do you have spells of short breathing or dyspnoea? Are your bowels constipated? Do you have much fainting, or rushes of blood to the head? Is your memory impaired? Is your mind constantly dwelling upon this subject? Do you feel listless, map, tired, or out of company, of life? Do you wish to be left alone, to get away from everybody? Does any little thing make you start or jump? Is your sleep broken or restless? Is the lustre of your eye as brilliant? The bloom on your cheek as bright? Do you enjoy yourself in society as well? Do you pursue your business with the same energy? Do you feel as much confidence in yourself? Are your spirits dull and flagging, given to fits of melancholy? If so do not lay it to your liver or dyspepsia. Have you restlessness or doubts? Your back weak, your knees tremble, and have lost little appetite, and you attribute this to dyspepsia or liver complaint?

Now, reader, rest assured, venereal diseases, bodily decay, and sexual excesses, are all capable of producing a weakness of the nervous system. The organs of generation, when in perfect health, make the man. Did you ever think that those bold, defiant, energetic, powerful, successful business men are in perfect health? You never hear such men complain of being melancholy, of nervousness, of palpitation of the heart. They are never afraid they cannot succeed in business; they don't become sad and dissatisfied; they are always polite and pleasant in the company of ladies, and look you and them right in the face—none of your downcast looks or any other intimacies about them. I do not mean those inflated by running to excess. These will not only ruin their constitutions, but also those they do business with or for.

How many men, from bodily errors, diseases, from the effects of self-abuse and excesses, have brought about that state of weakness in those organs that has rendered the general system so much as to induce almost every other disease—idiocy, lunacy, paralysis, spinal affections, suicide, and almost every other form of disease which humanity is heir to, and the real cause of the trouble scarcely ever suspected, and have doctored for all but the right one.

Diseases of these organs require the use of a Burette. HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT, EUCHE is the great Diuretic, and is a certain cure for diseases of the bladder, kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Organic Weakness, Female Complaints, General Debility, and all diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in Male or Female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing.

If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources, and the health and happiness, and that of Posterity, depends upon prompt use of a reliable remedy.

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Boston, July, 1868. 226 lyrdzw

IMPORTANT TO SOLDIERS AND THEIR WIDOWS.

THOSE INTERESTED ARE HEREBY notified that I am agent to transact all business pertaining to pensions, bounties and back pay. Claims of the above nature can be presented, and their allowances obtained, by applying to St. Albans, May 10th, 1868.

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VT. TRANSCRIPT

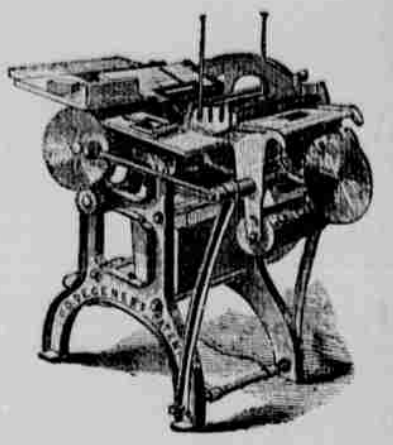
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